by the late Professor C V. Riley, and the student who is curious to know more about this remarkable insect will do well to consult the "Eighth Annual Report of the State Entomologist of

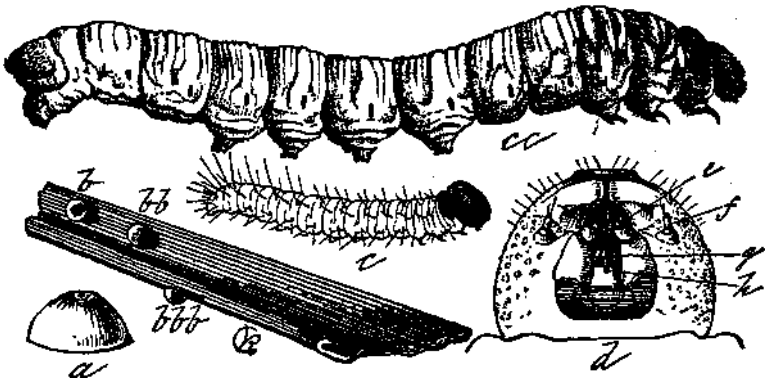

FIG. 182.—Megathymus yuccæ: a, egg, magnified; *b*, egg from which larva has escaped; *bb*, *bbb*, unhatched eggs, natural size; *c*, newly hatched larva, magnified; *cc*, larva, natural size; d, head, enlarged to show the mouth-parts: *e*, maxillary palpi; *f*, antenna; *g*, labial palpi; *h*, spinneret.

Missouri" (p. 169), or the "Transactions of the St. Louis Academy of Science" (vol. iii, p. 323), in which, with great learning, the author has patiently set forth what is known in reference to the insect.

The genus *Megathymus* is referred by some writers to the *Castniidæ*, a genus of day-flying moths, which seem to connect the moths with the butterflies; but the consideration of the anatomical structure of this insect makes such a reference impossible. The genus properly represents a subfamily of the *Hesperiidæ*, which might be named the *Megathymineæ*. The species represented in our cuts is *Megathymus yuccæ*, Boisduval and Leconte. There are a number of other species of *Megathymus* that are found in our Southern States, principally in Texas and Arizona. They are interesting insects, the life-history of which is, however, in many cases obscure, as yet.

FIG. 183.—Chrysalis of *Megathymus*